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August 13th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Nineteen members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"Additional Notes on male forms of *Vitis vinifera*." By T. Meehan.

By permission, the Committee reported in favor of publishing the following paper, which was so ordered :

Notes on certain BIRDS from New Granada, with descriptions of New Species.

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

TACHYPHONUS PROPINQUUS.

Tachyphonus rubrifrons, Lawr., Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil. 1865, p. 106.

In a conversation with Mr. McLeannan concerning the red on the forehead of the male in this species, he said the sexes were alike in plumage, and suggested that the color might be a stain caused by its feeding on some kind of fruit ; on examination with a glass, it is quite apparent that the color is due to such a cause,—the pulp, probably of some kind of fruit, still adhering to the feathers.

The first name, therefore, being inappropriate, I propose in place of it that of *propinquus*, from its near relationship to *T. xanthopygius*.

2. PHÆNICOTHAUPIS VINACEA.

Male.—Crest scarlet, distinctly bordered on each side with a line of blackish feathers ; the entire upper plumage besides, including the tail, is of a dark vinaceous red ; the quills have their inner webs blackish-brown, the outer are the color of the back, but brighter, as are also the outer margins of the rectrices ; the under plumage is likewise dark vinaceous, but lighter than the back, with the throat clearer in color, but not so decidedly as in all the other allied species, except *P. rubica*, in which the entire under plumage is quite dull ; the upper mandible is black, the under brown ; tarsi and toes reddish-brown.

Length about $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; wing $3\frac{5}{8}$; tail $3\frac{3}{8}$; bill 9-16ths ; tarsi $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat.—New Granada, line of the Panama Railroad.

Remarks.—I have had this specimen for some years, and considered it different from any of its affines ; in its upper plumage it comes nearest to *P. rubica*, but the color is deeper and clearer, the sides of the head are not dusky as in that species, in the coloring below they are not at all alike, *rubica* being of a dull brownish-red, with but little brightness even on the throat, whereas the other is of quite a clear color throughout ; *rubra*, *rubicoides* and *fuscicauda* have their throats much lighter and brighter in color ; it is smaller than any of the others except *rubra*, from which it scarcely differs in size ; they are also much alike in their upper plumage, but *rubra* has the rump and tail brighter, and below is much paler in color, being the most so of any of the group. Its deep and nearly uniform color will distinguish it from all the others.

In an article by Mr. O. Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867), "On some Collections of Birds from Veragua," he refers a bird to *P. rubica* with a question, of which he has several specimens ; from his remarks I should judge it to be the same as the above described species.

3. LEPTOPTILA CASSINI.

Leptoptila verreauxi, Cass., Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil. 1860, p. 195.

Leptoptila verreauxi, Lawr., Annals Lyc. N. Y. vol. vii. p. 333.

Male.—Forward part of the crown and front bluish-white, paler next the bill ; hind part of crown and nape, back, wings and central tail feathers, of a

[August,

dark greenish olive-brown, washed on the upper part of the back with vinaceous; the lateral tail feathers are purplish-black, the outer two on each side marked with grayish-white at their ends; quills dark brown, tinged with purple, the inner margins for two-thirds their length from the base pale dull cinnamon; lining of wings and axillars deep cinnamon; a band on the hind neck, of bluish ash, connecting with the same color on the breast; the lower part and sides of the neck are of a paler bluish-ash; chin and throat white; the sides are dark olive-brown; upper part of abdomen of a pale vinaceous, the lower part nearly white, just tinged with the color of the upper part; feathers over the thighs filamentous, and of a grayish-white color, as are also those of the vent; under tail coverts brown, with their ends white; bill black; "irides yellow;" tarsi and toes fleshy yellow.

Length (fresh) $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; wing $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail $3\frac{3}{8}$; bill $\frac{5}{8}$; tarsi 1 3-16ths.

The female does not differ materially from the male.

Habitat.—New Granada. Line of the Panama Railroad.

Remarks.—This species was referred to *L. verreauxi* by Mr. Cassin, in his "Catalogue of Birds from the Isthmus of Darien," and by myself in "Catalogue of Birds from New Granada," &c. Since then I received from Mr. McLeannan a specimen of another species, which I determined to be the true *L. verreauxi*, Bp.; on a recent visit to Boston I was able to verify it as being so, by comparison with that species in the Lafresnaye collection, now the property of the Boston Natural History Society, the liberal gift of the late Dr. Henry Bryant.

L. verreauxi is above of a lighter and more decided olive, the outer three tail feathers on each side end more largely in white, the under plumage is much lighter and very different in color, the neck and upper part of the breast being of a light vinaceous rose color, gradually merging into white on the abdomen; the under tail coverts are entirely white.

The two species are very different in appearance, that of *cassinii* being very dark, whereas the colors of *verreauxi* are comparatively light.

I have conferred the name of my friend Mr. John Cassin on this fine species.

In the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution are specimens from Costa Rica, as well as those from the Atrato in Lt. Michler's collection.

Mr. John Galbraith, in his notes sent with the collection made for me on the line of the Panama Railroad, states that it is "common, but shy."

August 20th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Nineteen members present.

August 27th.

MR. VAUX, Vice President, in the Chair.

Sixteen members present.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Dr. J. K. Tyson, Dr. W. Pepper, Dr. Geo. Pepper, Dr. Horace Binney Hare and Elias D. Kennedy.

The following were elected correspondents:

Geo. J. Durham, Austin, Texas; John Henry Gurney, Norfolk, Eng.; Osbert Salvin, London; T. C. Jerdon, M. D., Madras, India; and Prof. J. Reinhardt, Copenhagen.

Prof. Cope communicated by letter the following description of a new genus of Cyprinoid fishes from Virginia:

Among the Cyprinidæ of the Kanawha River, at Eggleston's Springs, one appeared to be of sufficient interest to mention to the Academy. I took but 1867.]